

# V — DIXON'S — V

# VICTORY ATLAS

## THE WORLD AT WAR...1943-4



A CANADIAN ATLAS  
from a  
Canadian Point of View

19 PAGES

● *An Essential Guide to Current Events*

● 14 UP-TO-DATE WAR MAPS IN  
8 COLOURS, COVERING ALL  
WAR AREAS IN FULL DETAIL.

● 4 YEAR WAR RECORD—September  
1st, 1939 to September 1st, 1943  
with introduction and conclusion.

● Useful information.

● Well indexed.

● Up-to-the-minute.



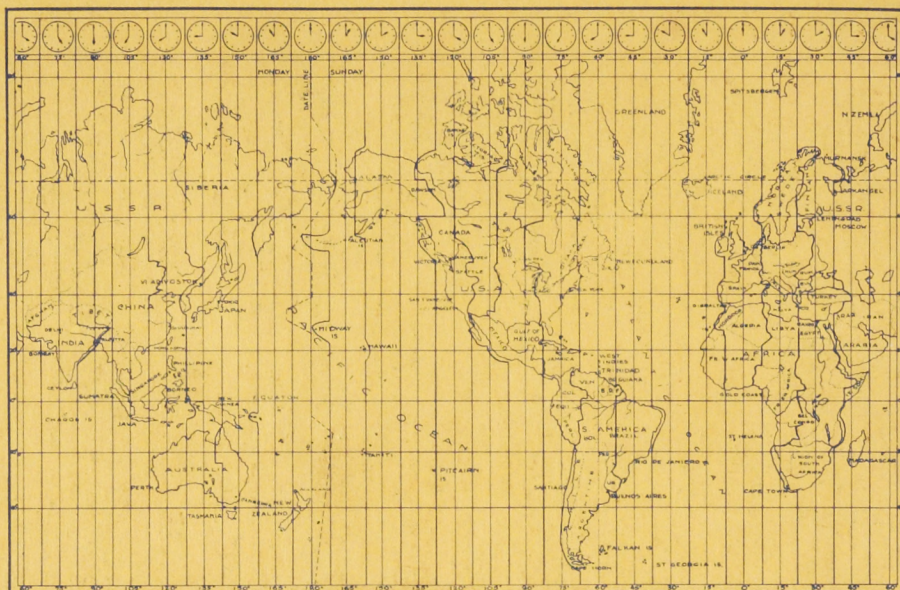
*For Home, Office and Classroom Reference*



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## TIME ZONES AROUND THE GLOBE

The clocks along the top of this map are centered in each time zone and spaced every 15° longitude, giving, approximately, a one hour change per zone.

At sea these zone boundaries are usually straight lines, deviating only where necessary to include such islands or areas, as Hawaii, the Aleutians, etc. On land, however, irregularities occur so as to include in the same zone, certain areas for commercial purposes, as for instance, India, all of which is included in the 75° east of Greenwich time zone.

This map is not altogether accurate due to slight variances in some countries, daylight saving time, etc., but generally speaking, the time changes 1 hour in each 15° of longitude. Refer to the clocks.

From noon at Greenwich (zero) and travelling west, the time in each zone is 1 hour EARLIER than the previous zone until the international date line is reached at 180° longitude where the time immediately changes to 24 hours LATER. Travelling east from Greenwich, the time is 1 hour LATER in each zone until the date line is reached, where the time immediately changes to 24 hours EARLIER.

## INDEX TO COUNTRIES—Their Capitals, Areas and Populations . . . For greatest detail refer to pages in the order given.

Country	Pages	Capital	Area in Square Miles (approx.)	Population (approx.)	Country	Pages	Capital	Area in Square Miles (approx.)	Population (approx.)
Aden	17, 13	Aden	42,080	100,000	Luxembourg	2, 5	Luxembourg	998	296,913
Afghanistan	15, 13	Kabul	245,000	12,000,000	Madagascar	13, 11	Tananarive	228,707	3,797,936
Alaska	9	Juneau	568,400	72,500	Malay States	16, 13	Kuala Lumpur	27,592	5,278,866
Albania	7, 7	Tirana	10,630	1,135,000	Manchukuo	14	Hsinking	503,013	36,933,000
Algeria	11, 11	Algiers	847,820	7,234,500	Mexico	10	Mexico	760,290	19,808,976
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	17, 11	Khartoum	969,600	6,000,000	Morocco (Spanish)	11	Tetuan	8,880	795,000
Angola	11	Luanda	484,729	3,225,000	Morocco (French)	11	Rabat	200,000	6,245,220
Australia	16, 13	Canberra	2,974,581	6,960,000	Mozambique	11	Lorenzo Marques	297,917	4,006,000
Belgian Congo	11	Leopoldville	941,800	13,830,000	Nepal	16, 13	Katmandu	54,000	5,600,000
Belgium	2, 5, 12	Brussels	11,753	8,361,200	Netherlands (Holland)	2, 5, 12	The Hague	13,202	8,728,569
Bhutan	16, 13	Punaka	18,000	300,000	Netherlands Indies	13, 14	Batavia	733,790	60,727,233
Bolivia	10	Sucre	514,468	3,282,736	Newfoundland	10	Saint Johns	42,734	290,500
Brazil	10	Rio de Janeiro	3,285,319	44,116,000	New Zealand	14	Wellington	103,862	1,618,100
Bulgaria	8, 5, 12	Sofia	42,814	6,734,840	Nigeria	11	Lagos	372,674	20,190,770
Burma	16, 13	Rangoon	261,000	14,667,146	Northern Ireland	3, 5	Belfast	5,237	1,279,750
Canada	9, 10	Ottawa	3,694,863	11,209,000	Norway	4, 5	Oslo	124,985	2,921,000
Ceylon	15, 13	Colombo	25,332	5,712,000	Palestine	17, 6, 12	Jerusalem	10,155	1,467,000
Chile	10	Santiago	286,322	4,634,840	Philippine Islands	17, 10, 14, 10	Manila	114,400	16,000,300
China	16, 13	Chungking	3,756,100	422,527,000	Poland	4, 5, 12	Warsaw	150,335	35,090,000
Chosen	14	Keijo	85,200	22,047,836	Portugal	5, 11	Lisbon	34,904	6,991,260
Cuba	10	Havana	44,164	4,172,732	Rhodesia	11	Salisbury	440,674	2,764,300
Denmark	4, 5, 12	Copenhagen	16,571	3,776,328	Rumania	8, 5, 12	Bucharest	75,039	12,935,000
Egypt	17, 12	Cairo	383,000	15,951,000	Saudi Arabia	17, 13	Mecca	413,792	5,500,000
England	3, 5	London	50,874	38,173,950	Scotland	3	Edinburgh	30,405	4,916,000
Ethiopia	17, 11	Addis Ababa	585,783	12,100,000	Sierra Leone	11, 10	Freetown	31,000	1,672,057
Finland	4, 5	Helsinki	136,054	3,864,000	Slovakia	7, 5, 12	Bratislava	14,668	2,410,000
France	2, 3, 5, 11, 12	Paris	212,681	41,980,000	Somaliland (British)	17, 13	Berbera	68,000	344,768
French Equatorial Africa	11	Brazzaville	912,049	3,422,815	Somaliland (French)	17, 13	Djibouti	5,790	46,390
French Indo-China	16, 13	Hanoi	284,522	23,250,000	Southwest Africa	11	Windhoek	322,393	288,000
French West Africa	11	Dakar	1,814,810	14,944,830	Spain	5, 11	Madrid	195,010	23,950,820
Germany	5, 4, 12	Berlin	246,342	84,022,066	Straits Settlements	9, 13	Singapore	1,600	1,367,854
Gold Coast	11	Accra	91,843	3,786,660	Sweden	4, 5	Stockholm	173,105	6,284,722
Great Britain & N. Ireland	3, 5	London	94,278	46,688,815	Switzerland	2, 5, 12	Berne	15,940	4,183,200
Greece	8, 12, 5	Athens	54,092	7,020,000	Syria & Lebanon	17, 6	Beirut	76,197	3,216,567
Greenland	10	Godhaven	837,620	18,163	Thailand (Siam)	16, 13	Bangkok	200,148	15,266,000
Guiana, British	10	Georgetown	89,480	337,039	Transjordan	17, 6, 13	Aman	16,220	325,000
Hawaii	14	Honolulu	6,407	423,332	Tunisia	11, 12	Tunis	48,300	2,608,300
Hong Kong	13	Victoria	391	1,007,000	Turkey	17, 6, 8	Ankara	296,190	17,829,000
Hungary	5, 12	Budapest	61,723	13,412,667	Union of South Africa	11	Pretoria	472,550	10,160,000
Iceland	10	Reykjavik	39,709	119,000	United States	10	Washington, D.C.	3,022,387	131,669,275
India	15, 13	New Delhi	1,773,168	400,000,000	U. S. S. R. (Russia)	6, 13, 9	Moscow	8,170,268	180,122,390
Iran (Persia)	17, 6	Teheran	628,000	15,055,115	Wales	3	Cardiff	7,466	2,176,050
Iraq	17, 6	Baghdad	143,240	4,412,959	Yugoslavia	7, 5, 12	Belgrade	95,551	15,703,000
Ireland (Irish Free State)	3, 5	Dublin	26,592	2,944,000					
Italy	7, 12	Rome	119,703	44,530,000					
Jamaica	10	Kingston	4,450	1,173,645					
Japanese Empire	17, 14	Tokyo	263,357	101,663,280					
Kenya	11	Nairobi	224,960	3,334,000					
Liberia	11	Monrovia	43,000	1,500,000					
Libya	12, 11	Tripoli	633,040	814,400					

## Continents

Africa	11	11,529,480	155,475,000
Asia	17, 6, 10, 13	16,494,217	1,090,314,000
Europe	5, 12, 10	3,773,958	539,800,000
North America	10	9,359,466	184,511,000
South America	10	7,052,095	90,110,000
The World	10	55,885,000	2,132,650,000



CHRONOLOGICAL WAR RECORD

INTRODUCTION

On Nov. 11th, 1918 firing ceased on "The Western Front" and the Armistice concluding the last "Great War" was signed.

June 28th, 1919 "The Treaty of Versailles" received its signatories, first President Wilson, followed by the representatives of all Nations of the World with the exception of China. China, curiously enough, was the first country to suffer aggression in a world at peace on Sept. 18th, 1931, when Japan commenced their still unfinished (after 10 years of bloodshed) struggle with China, by seizing strategic points on the south Manchurian Railway and occupying Mukden. In spite of China's appeal, the League of Nations failed to act effectively in her role of "Keeper of the Peace" so Germany took advantage of the expose to build up her war machine as a prelude to her subsequent expansion.

In 1922 the erstwhile publisher, twice jailed agitator and bandit-rebel Benito Mussolini, took over the reign of government in Italy, emulating the Russian dictatorship in a Fascist regime, with a would-be-Caesar-complex.

Nov. 8th, 1923, introduced the coming of a "third European dictatorship" when Adolf Hitler, a nonentity at the time made the headlines when he organized an unsuccessful revolt in Munich, was sentenced to five years in jail, but was released the following year.

On Jan. 30th, 1933, Corporal Hitler, of the last war, became Chancellor of the German Reich. A long story could be told, but a few words will have to suffice to cover his bloody regime commencing with the Blood Purge of June 30th, 1934, which horrified the world, and in which at least 70 of his former comrades, associates and high officials, stumbling blocks in his path to power, were summarily executed.

March 16th, 1935, Germany's Fuehrer announced conscription in Germany. Then in Oct. 1938, encouraged by the ineptitude of the League of Nations to repress the Japanese belligerency towards China, Mussolini decided to emulate Caesar by securing additional colonies to increase his Empire at the expense of the Ethiopians. After seven months of bombing, machine gunning and poison gas attacks on bow and arrow armed natives, Il Duce made his "Glorious Conquest" of Abyssinia in May, 1936. Encouraged by Dictator Mussolini's successes and the failure of the League of Nations successfully to intervene, another dictator put into effect the theories propounded in his Mein Kampf.

From his ascension to power in 1934, two years were spent in maturing his plans in feverish building of a powerful enough war machine to bring the desired world domination within the realms of feasibility.

Two years, then events occurred in swift rapidity: March 1st, 1938, Germany invaded Austria, on March 12th, Austria was incorporated into the Reich. In spite of the Munich Conference of Sept. 15th, 1938, two weeks later, Oct. 1st, Sudetenland was annexed, followed by Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia on March 14th, 1939. A week later, March 22nd, Memmel was annexed.

Aug. 23rd, 1939, a pact between Germany and Russia was entered into. War drums were reverberating throughout the world, and by the end of the month, WAR!

CHRONOLOGICAL WAR RECORD  
1939

Sept. 1—Germany's mighty war machine invades Poland.

3—Great Britain and France declare war on Germany; S.S. Athenia torpedoed, 142 lives lost including 5 Canadians and 30 Americans. 5—French troops occupy Wardet Forest (German territory). 8-10—German pincers movement develops in Poland. Canada declares war. 11—British troops land in France. 17—Russia invades Poland. 27—Warsaw surrenders. 29—Germany and Russia partition Poland.

Oct. 10—Lithuania, following Estonia and Latvia, yield naval and air bases to U.S.S.R.; British Empire Air Training Plan in Canada announced; 14—Royal Oak torpedoed in Scapa Flow, 786 lives lost.

Nov. 7—Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold appeal for peace. 18—Germany opens magnetic mine campaign against Britain. 21—France and Britain announce retaliatory export embargo. 30—Russia attacks Finland by land, sea and air.

Dec. 2—Pocket battleship Deutschland, sinks armed merchant cruiser, Rawalpindi, in N. Atlantic. 11-14—League of Nations, for the first time, adopts a motion picture, Russia, for armed aggression by unanimous vote; British cruisers Exeter, Ajax and Achilles, engage pocket battleship Graf Spee, in 11-hour running battle off Montevideo; German warship forced to take refuge in harbour. 17—Graf Spee scuttled in mouth of River Plate. 20—Capt. Hans Langsdorff commits suicide.

1940

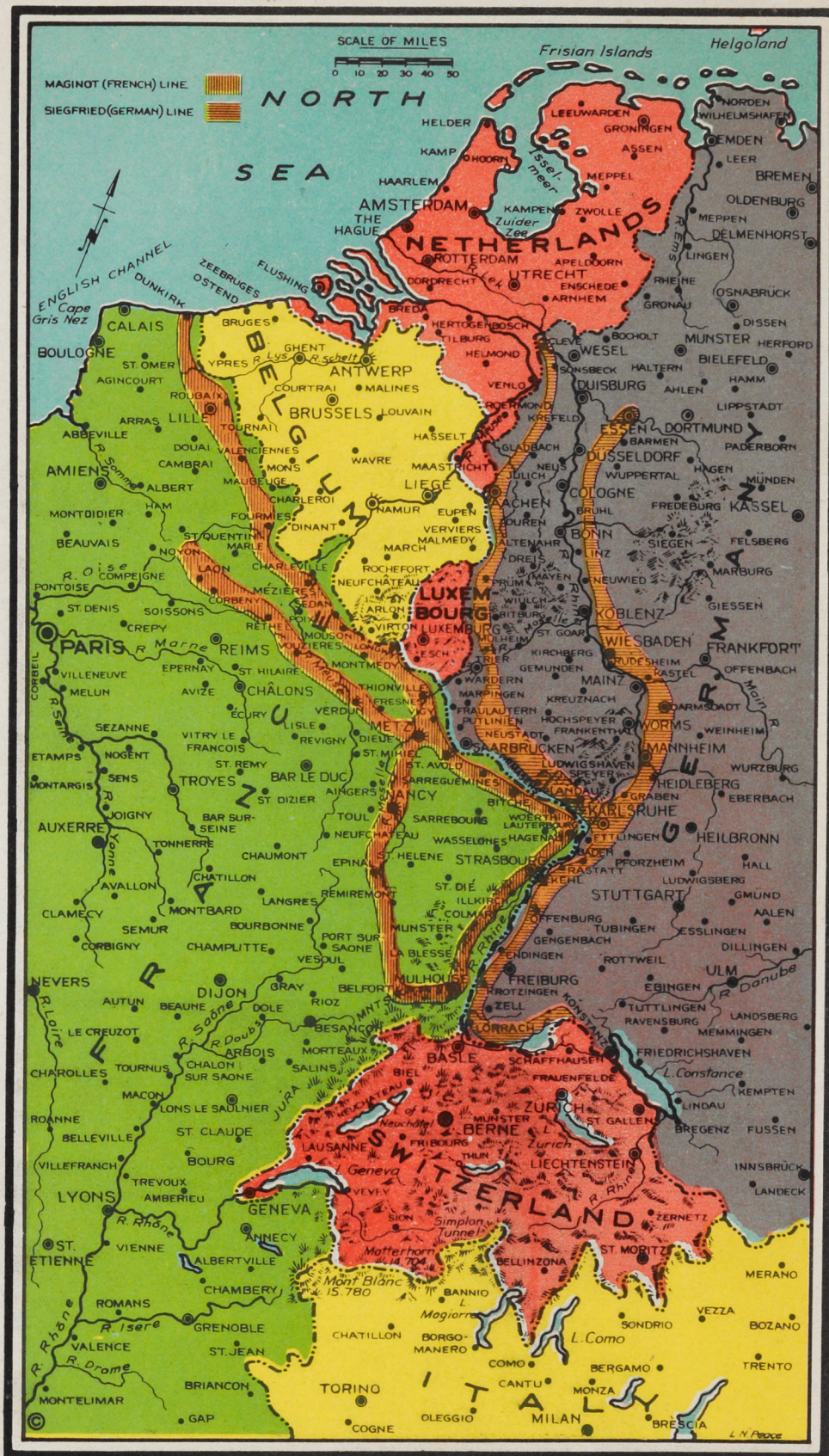
Jan. 1—Finland announces entire Russian division "virtually annihilated". 5—Leslie Hore-Belisha resigns as British Secretary of State for War. 22—Russia launches five separate offensives against Finns.

Feb. 17—British destroyer, Cossack, forces "hellship" Altmak ashore, rescuing more than 300 Britishers, originally captured by Graf Spee.

March 12—Finn-Russo peace agreement reached in Moscow. 17—Hostilities cease.

April: 8—Allies mine Norwegian "Iron-ore-corridor"; 9—Germany invades Denmark, lands troops at Oslo, Bergen, Stavanger, Trondheim, Egersund and Narvik, Norway; 10—First German and British naval battle of Narvik; 12—British mine Skaggerak and Kattegat; 13—British battleship, Warspite, leads new force into Narvik, sinking 7 German destroyers and merchant shipping; 15—British and French troops land in Norway; 30—Germans capture Allied key positions in Norway.

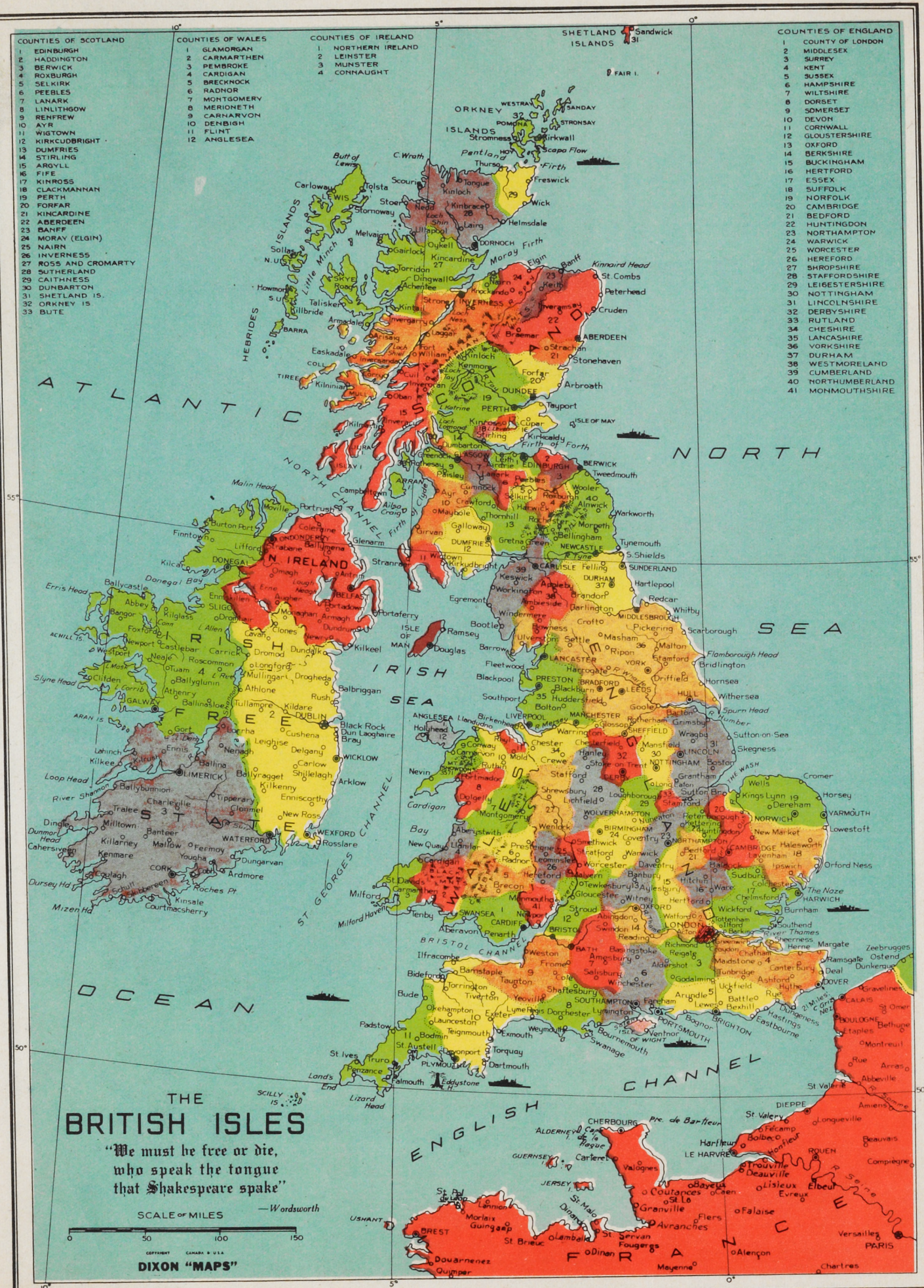
May 2—Allies withdraw from all Norway south of Trondheim. 3—Evacuate Namsos. 10—Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister of Great Britain; Germany invades Holland and Luxembourg. 14—Holland capitulates to Germany. 15—Germans drive great bulge into French lines with Sedan as pivot point. 16—Meuse line crumbles; Allies begin withdrawal. 17—Germans enter Brussels and pour into Sedan bulge. 18—Paul Renard succeeds Edouard Daladier as French Premier. 19—Gen. Maxime Weygand becomes commander-in-chief of Allied armies; Germans capture St. Quentin and Le Cateau, drive seaward. 20—Germans reach Cambrai-Peronne road. 23—Churchill flies to France on second impromptu trip to avert, if possible, French collapse. Confers with Petain, Reynaud and Weygand. 25—Allies in Belgium withdraw behind River Lys; France removes 15 generals. 26—Germans reach Channel in force, occupy Boulogne. 27—Reach Calais. 28—King Leopold surrenders Belgian Army; Allied troops capture Narvik. 29—Germans take the town of Armentieres; 30—Dunkirk evacuation begins under rain of bombs; Dunkirk Evacuation by "mosquito fleet" completed, 335,000 men saved but all equipment lost.



June: 5—New German offensive against improvised line along Somme and Aisne begins; 6—Somme-Aisne front begins to crumble; 8—Germans reach Dieppe-Paris road at Forges-les-Eaux; 9—Entire front in confusion, with infiltrations everywhere; 10—Italy enters war; Germans cross lower Seine; Allies withdraw Narvik; 12—Germans cross the Marne; 14—French abandon Paris as German troops march into capital; 15—Verdun falls; offensive against Maginot garrisons begins; Russia enters Lithuania; 17—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain becomes Premier of France, asks for armistice; Russia enters Latvia and Estonia; B.E.F. evacuation from Brittany in full swing; 20—Armistice negotiations begin at Compiègne; 22—Armistice signed, giving Germany full control of entire French Atlantic coast; 25—Armistice with Italy signed; 26—Hostilities in France end at 12:35 a.m.; 27—Russia sends ultimatum to Rumania; begins occupation of Bessarabia following day.

GERMAN  
WESTERN FRONTIER





- COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND
- 1 EDINBURGH
  - 2 HADDINGTON
  - 3 BERWICK
  - 4 ROXBURGH
  - 5 SELKIRK
  - 6 PEBBLES
  - 7 LANARK
  - 8 LINLITHGOW
  - 9 RENFREW
  - 10 AYR
  - 11 WIGTOWN
  - 12 KIRKCUDBRIGHT
  - 13 DUMFRIES
  - 14 STIRLING
  - 15 ARGYLL
  - 16 FIFE
  - 17 KINROSS
  - 18 CLACKMANNAN
  - 19 PERTH
  - 20 FORFAR
  - 21 KINCARDINE
  - 22 ABERDEEN
  - 23 BANFF
  - 24 MORAY (ELGIN)
  - 25 NAIRN
  - 26 INVERNESS
  - 27 ROSS AND CROMARTY
  - 28 SUTHERLAND
  - 29 CAITHNESS
  - 30 DUNBARTON
  - 31 SHETLAND IS.
  - 32 ORKNEY IS.
  - 33 BUTE

- COUNTIES OF WALES
- 1 GLAMORGAN
  - 2 CARMARTHEN
  - 3 PEMBROKE
  - 4 CARDIGAN
  - 5 BRECKNOCK
  - 6 RADNOR
  - 7 MONTGOMERY
  - 8 MERIONETH
  - 9 CARNARVON
  - 10 DENBIGH
  - 11 FLINT
  - 12 ANGLESEA

- COUNTIES OF IRELAND
- 1 NORTHERN IRELAND
  - 2 LEINSTER
  - 3 MUNSTER
  - 4 CONNAUGHT

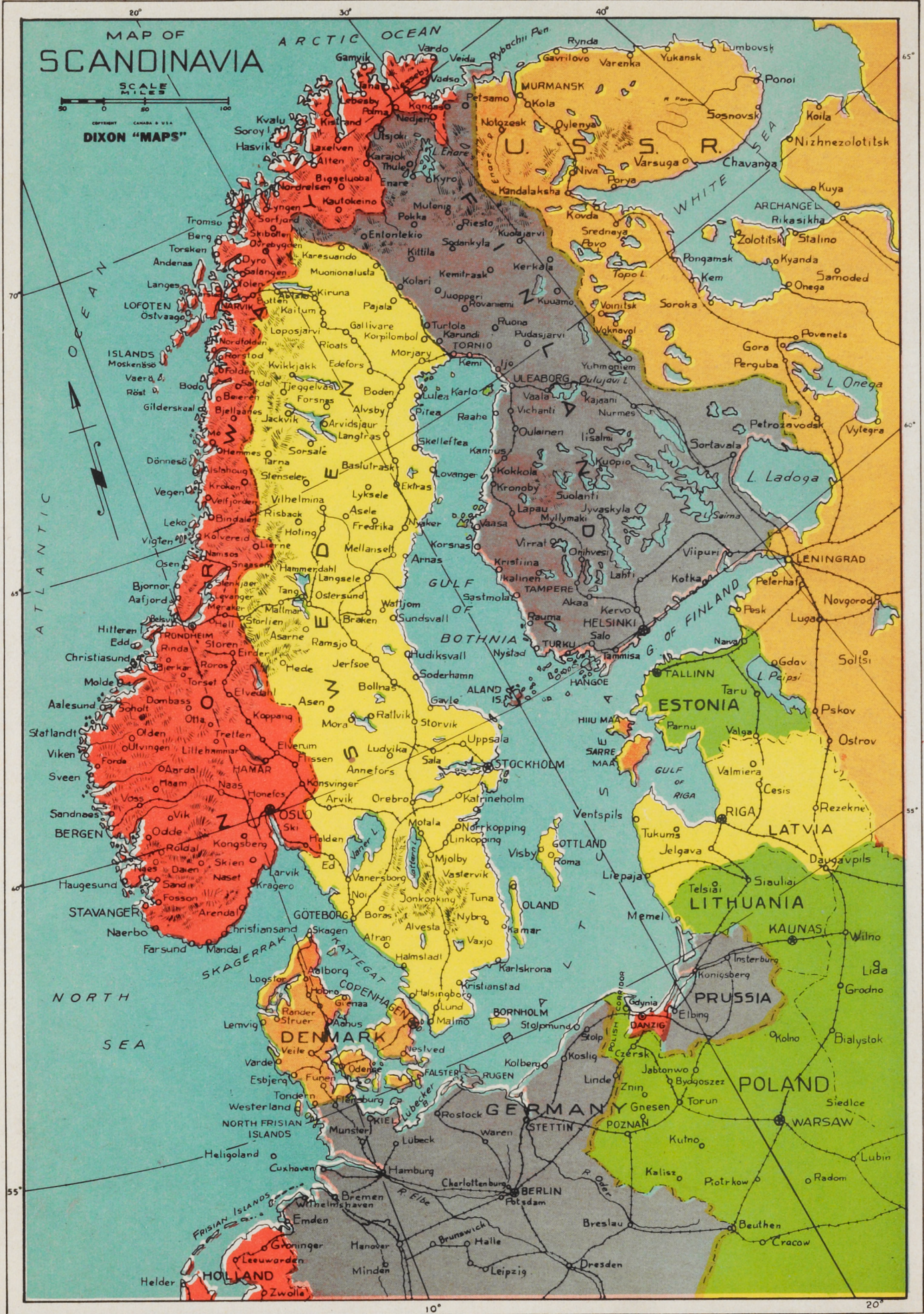
- COUNTIES OF ENGLAND
- 1 COUNTY OF LONDON
  - 2 MIDDLESEX
  - 3 SURREY
  - 4 KENT
  - 5 SUSSEX
  - 6 HAMPSHIRE
  - 7 WILTSHIRE
  - 8 DORSET
  - 9 SOMERSET
  - 10 DEVON
  - 11 CORNWALL
  - 12 GLOUCESTERSHIRE
  - 13 OXFORD
  - 14 BERKSHIRE
  - 15 BUCKINGHAM
  - 16 HERTFORD
  - 17 ESSEX
  - 18 SUFFOLK
  - 19 NORFOLK
  - 20 CAMBRIDGE
  - 21 BEDFORD
  - 22 HUNTINGDON
  - 23 NORTHAMPTON
  - 24 WARWICK
  - 25 WORCESTER
  - 26 HEREFORD
  - 27 SHROPSHIRE
  - 28 STAFFORDSHIRE
  - 29 LEICESTERSHIRE
  - 30 NOTTINGHAM
  - 31 LINCOLNSHIRE
  - 32 DERBYSHIRE
  - 33 RUTLAND
  - 34 CHESHIRE
  - 35 LANCASHIRE
  - 36 YORKSHIRE
  - 37 DURHAM
  - 38 WESTMORELAND
  - 39 CUMBERLAND
  - 40 NORTHUMBERLAND
  - 41 MONMOUTHSHIRE

# THE BRITISH ISLES

"We must be free or die,  
who speak the tongue  
that Shakespeare spake"

SCALE OF MILES — Wordsworth  
0 50 100 150  
DIXON "MAPS"







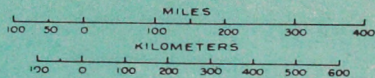
# EUROPE

## OF TO-DAY

### LEGEND

- CAPITAL CITIES . . . . .
- MUNICIPAL WORKS . . . . .
- GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS . . . . .
- FRENCH . . . . .
- NAVAL FORTIFICATIONS . . . . .
- RAILWAYS . . . . .

### ~SCALE~



"Occupied" France . . . striped.  
Unoccupied area invaded November 11th, 1942.

Poland partitioned September 29th, 1939, overrun by Nazis, June 1941.











# ITALY AND THE BALKAN NATIONS

"The UNDER BELLY of the AXIS"  
WINSTON CHURCHILL, Nov. 11, '42.

SCALE  
DIXON "MAPS"

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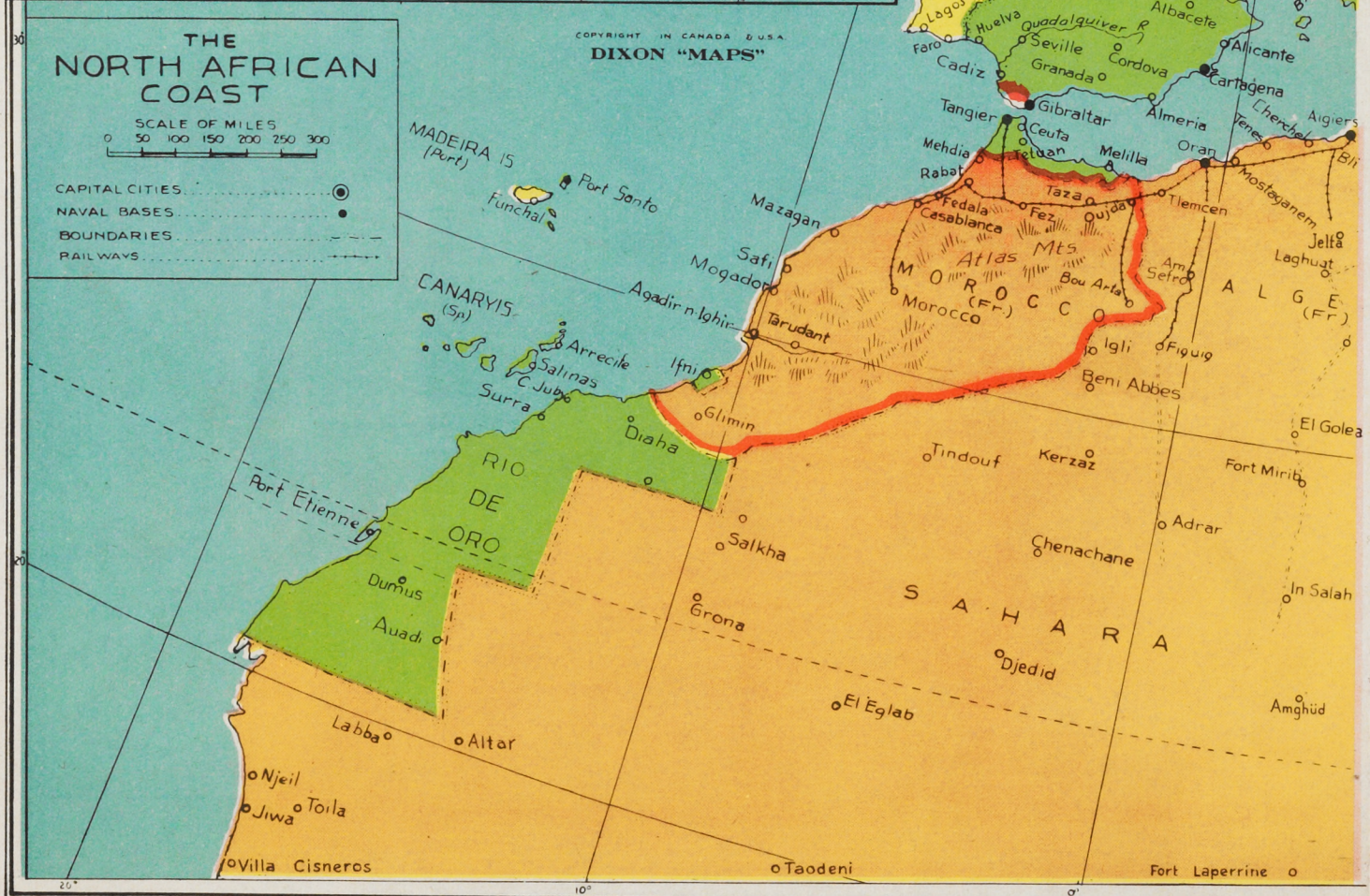
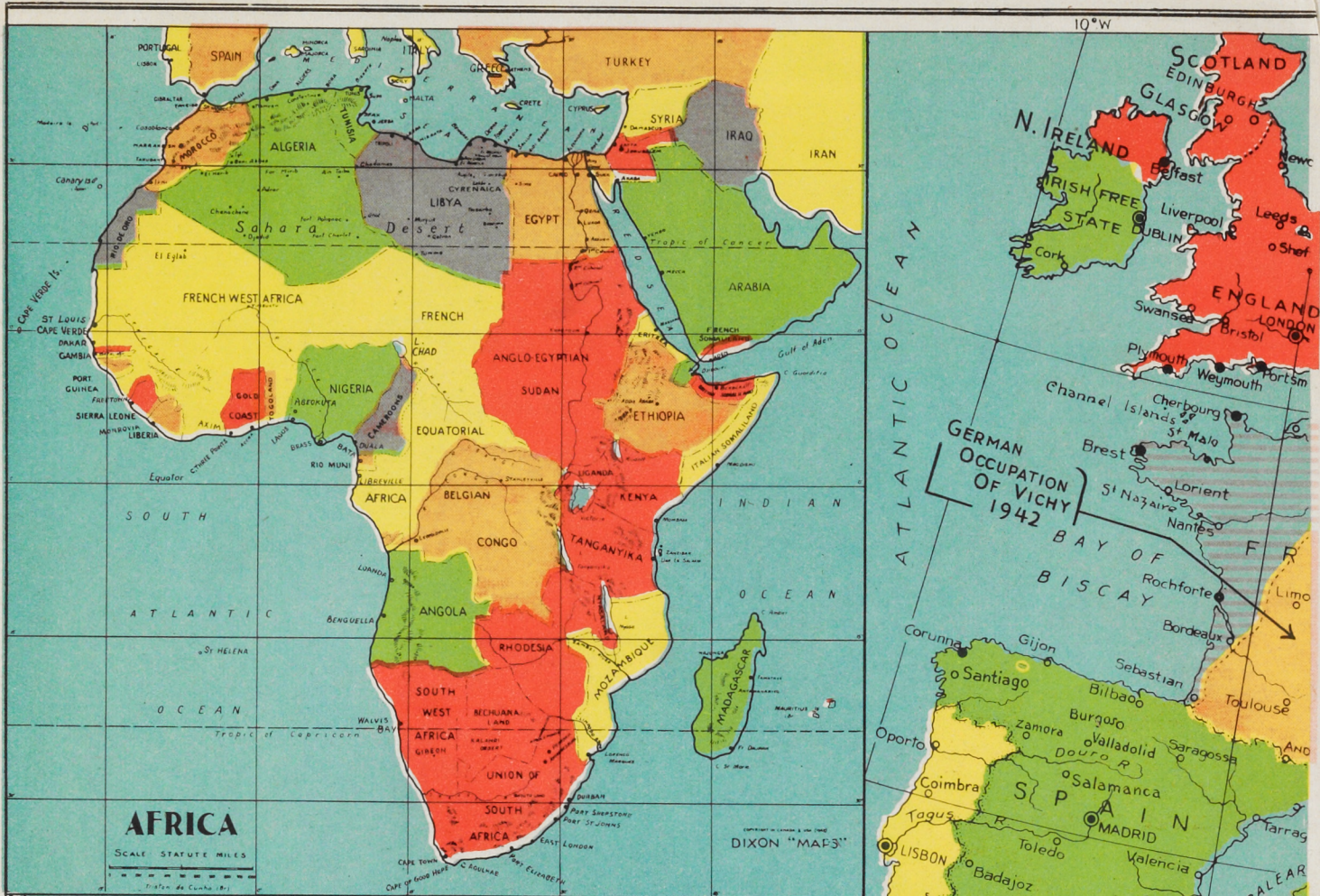
















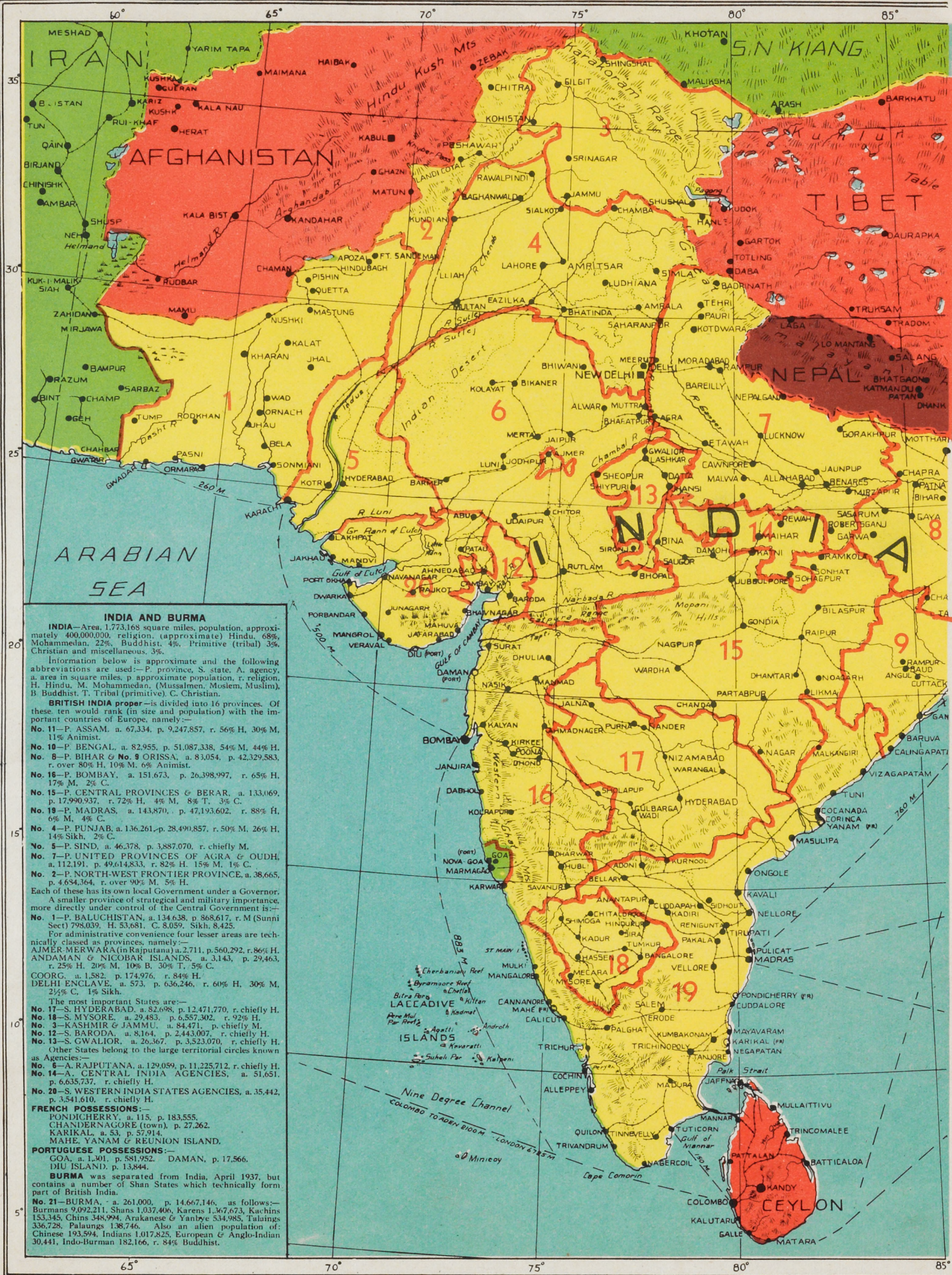












**INDIA AND BURMA**

INDIA—Area, 1,773,168 square miles, population, approximately 400,000,000, religion, (approximate) Hindu, 68%, Mohammedan, 22%, Buddhist, 4%, Primitive (tribal) 3%, Christian and miscellaneous, 3%.

Information below is approximate and the following abbreviations are used:—P, province, S, state, A, agency, a, area in square miles, p, approximate population, r, religion, H, Hindu, M, Mohammedan, (Muslim), M, Muslim, B, Buddhist, T, Tribal (primitive), C, Christian.

**BRITISH INDIA proper**—is divided into 16 provinces. Of these, ten would rank (in size and population) with the important countries of Europe, namely:—

- No. 11—P. ASSAM, a. 67,334, p. 9,247,857, r. 56% H, 30% M, 11% Animist.
- No. 10—P. BENGAL, a. 82,955, p. 51,087,338, 54% M, 44% H.
- No. 8—P. BIHAR & No. 9 ORISSA, a. 83,054, p. 42,329,583, r. over 80% H, 10% M, 6% Animist.
- No. 15—P. BOMBAY, a. 151,673, p. 26,398,997, r. 65% H, 17% M, 2% C.
- No. 15—P. CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR, a. 133,069, p. 17,990,937, r. 72% H, 4% M, 8% T, 3% C.
- No. 19—P. MADRAS, a. 143,870, p. 47,193,602, r. 88% H, 6% M, 4% C.
- No. 4—P. PUNJAB, a. 136,261, p. 28,490,857, r. 50% M, 26% H, 14% Sikh, 2% C.
- No. 5—P. SIND, a. 46,378, p. 1,887,070, r. chiefly M.
- No. 7—P. UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA & OUDH, a. 112,191, p. 49,614,833, r. 82% H, 15% M, 1% C.
- No. 2—P. NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, a. 38,665, p. 4,634,364, r. over 90% M, 5% H.

Each of these has its own local Government under a Governor. A smaller province of strategic and military importance, more directly under control of the Central Government is:—

- No. 1—P. BALUCHISTAN, a. 134,638, p. 868,617, r. M (Sunni Sect) 798,039, H. 53,681, C. 8,059, Sikh, 8,425.
- For administrative convenience four lesser areas are technically classed as provinces, namely:—
- AJMER-MERWARA (in Rajputana), a. 2,711, p. 560,292, r. 86% H, ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS, a. 3,143, p. 29,463, r. 25% H, 20% M, 10% B, 30% T, 5% C.
  - COORG, a. 1,582, p. 174,976, r. 84% H.
  - DELHI ENCLAVE, a. 573, p. 636,246, r. 60% H, 30% M, 24% C, 1% Sikh.

The most important States are:—

- No. 17—S. HYDERABAD, a. 82,698, p. 12,471,770, r. chiefly H.
- No. 18—S. MYSORE, a. 29,483, p. 6,557,302, r. 92% H.
- No. 3—KASHMIR & JAMMU, a. 84,471, p. chiefly M.
- No. 12—S. BARODA, a. 8,164, p. 2,443,007, r. chiefly H.
- No. 13—S. GWALIOR, a. 26,367, p. 3,523,070, r. chiefly H.

Other States belong to the large territorial circles known as Agencies:—

- No. 6—A. RAJPUTANA, a. 129,059, p. 11,225,712, r. chiefly H.
- No. 14—A. CENTRAL INDIA AGENCIES, a. 51,651, p. 6,635,737, r. chiefly H.
- No. 20—S. WESTERN INDIA STATES AGENCIES, a. 35,442, p. 3,541,610, r. chiefly H.

**FRENCH POSSESSIONS:**—

- PONDICHERRY, a. 115, p. 183,555.
- CHANDERNAGORE (town), p. 27,262.
- KARIKAL, a. 53, p. 57,914.
- MAHE, YANAM & REUNION ISLAND.

**PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS:**—

- GOA, a. 1,301, p. 581,952. DAMAN, p. 17,566.
- DIU ISLAND, p. 13,844.

**BURMA** was separated from India, April 1937, but contains a number of Shan States which technically form part of British India.

No. 21—BURMA, a. 261,000, p. 14,667,146, as follows:—

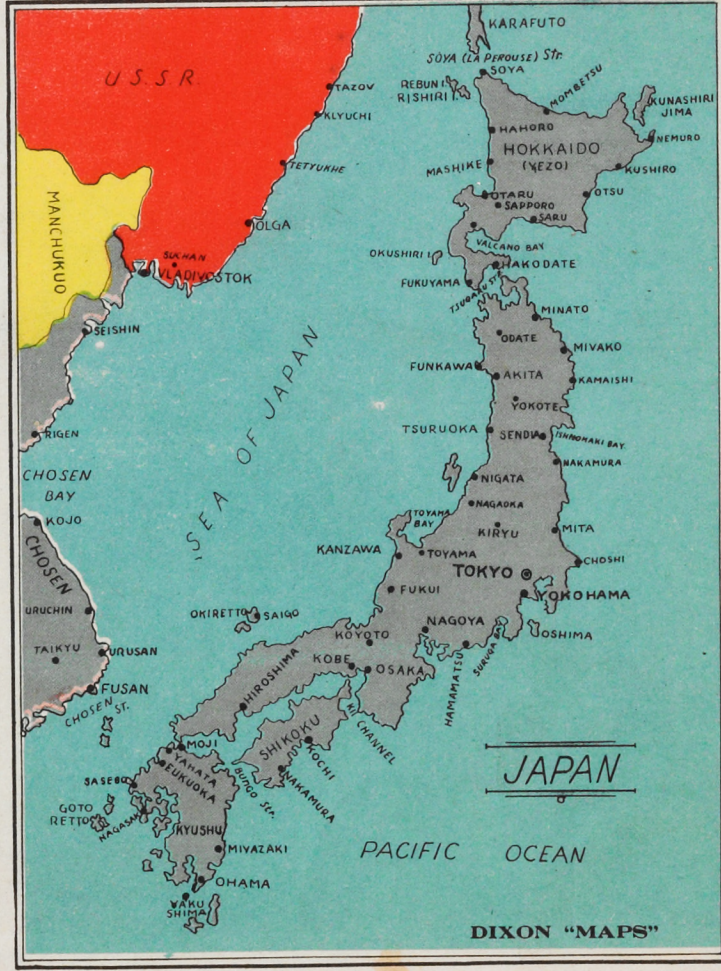
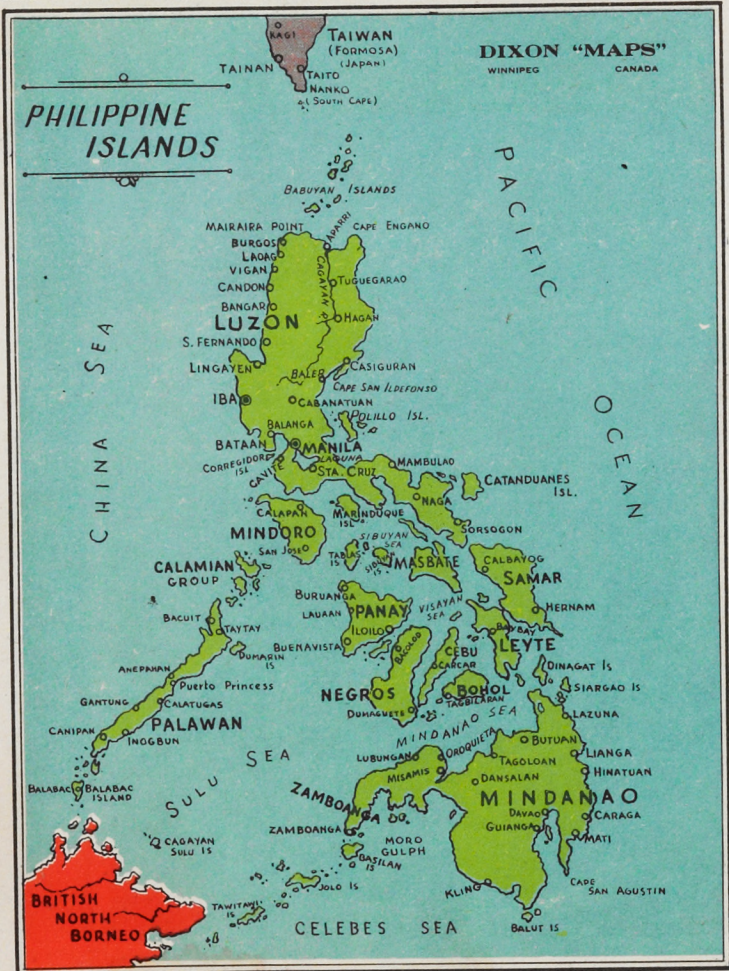
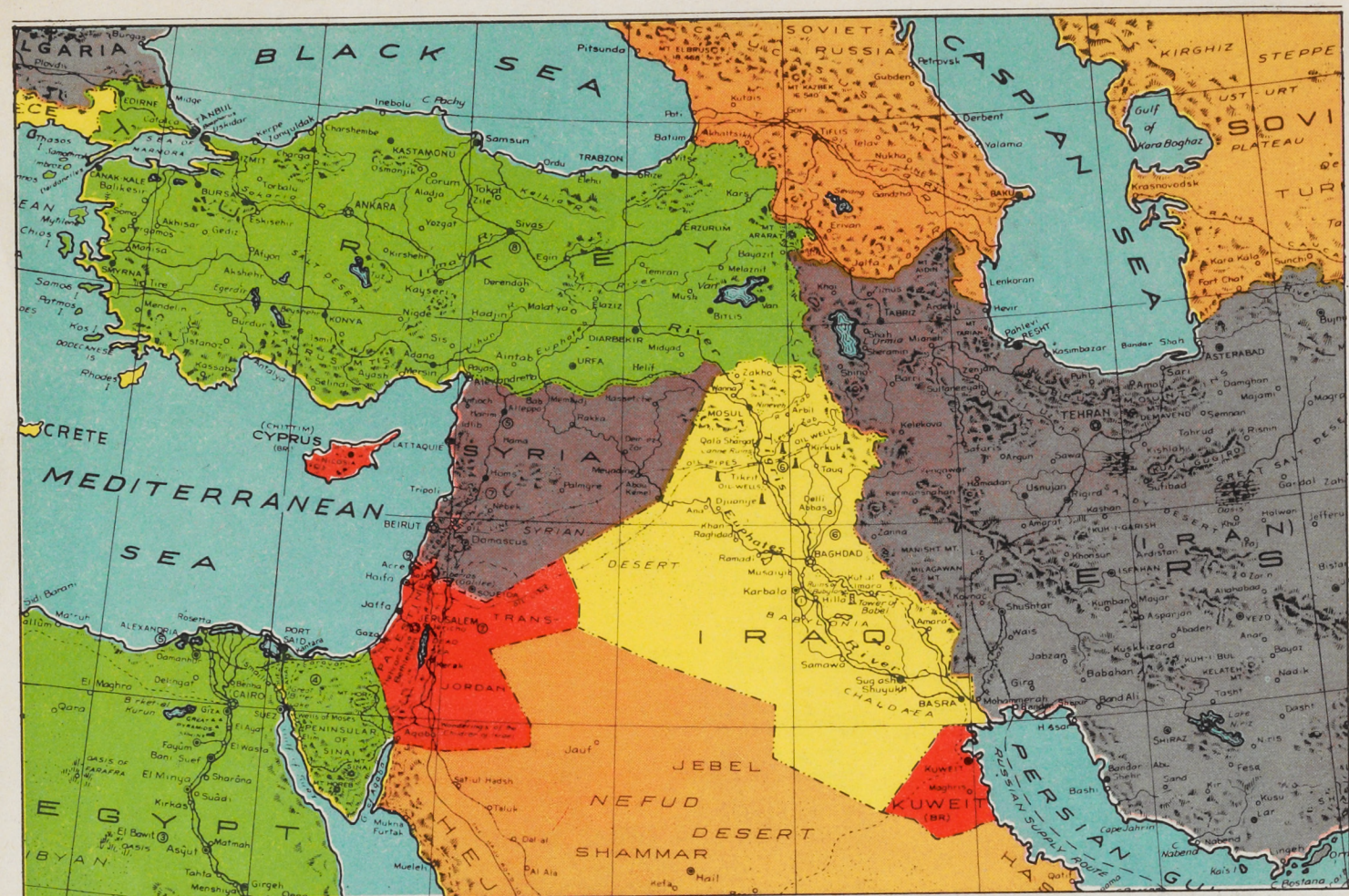
- Burmans 9,092,211, Shans 1,037,406, Karens 1,367,673, Kachins 153,345, Chins 348,994, Arakanese & Yankye 534,985, Talings 336,728, Palaungs 138,746. Also an alien population of: Chinese 193,594, Indians 1,017,825, European & Anglo-Indian 30,441, Indo-Burman 182,166, r. 84% Buddhist.





DIXON "MAPS"







(Continued from Page 2)

**July:** 1—Nazis seize Channel Islands; 2—First refugee children arrive in Canada; 3—Naval battle off Oran; Britain immobilizes large part of French fleet; 9—French naval commander at Alexandria agrees to immobilize one battleship, four cruisers, smaller craft; 15—British forces yield to Italian offensive, East Africa; 19—Australian cruiser Sydney sinks Italian cruiser Bartolomeo Colleoni in Mediterranean.

**Aug:** 4—Italians invade British Somaliland; 9—Britain announces withdrawal all troops from N. China; 11—Waves of German planes bomb England from Portland to Thames estuary; 12—German air blitzkrieg opens against British; 14—British planes bomb Turin and Milan; 15—Germany proclaims "total blockade" of British Isles; 15—British withdraws from British Somaliland; 20—U.S. leases British ports for joint defence; 21—Dobruja ceded to Bulgaria; 22—Britain announces 1,000 German planes downed since raids began on June 18; 26—German bomb Berlin; 28—German raiders drop incendiary bombs on London; British bomb Berlin for three hours; 30—N.W. section of Rumania, Bessarabia, ceded to Hungary; 31—Britain loses seventh armed merchant cruiser, Dunvegan Castle.

**Sept:** 1—President Roosevelt calls 60,000 National Guardsmen for year's service; 3—President Roosevelt informs Congress of year's progress; 4—British troops traded to Britain in exchange naval and air bases New World; 4—Hitler, in speech, warns British that Nazis are coming; 5—Britain loses two destroyers; 6—King Carol abdicates; 7—London receives first all-out bombing; Gen. Ion Antonescu forms Rumanian cabinet; 10—Buckingham Palace bombed; London's 4th consecutive day; 11—Ingolf Elster Christensen appointed Regent of Nazi Norway; 13—Marshall Graziani crosses Italian troops for drive into Egypt; 14—Invasion of Egypt begins; 16—President Roosevelt proclaims Oct. 16th as registration day; 22—British ship City of Benares, carrying child refugees to Canada, torpedoed; Franco-Jap agreement signed; 23—French and British fight naval battle at Dakar; 25—Gibraltar bombed; De Gaulle repulsed at Dakar; 26—President Roosevelt orders scrap iron and steel; 27—Germany, Italy and Japanese triple alliance.

**Oct:** 1—London bombed 25 consecutive nights; 3—Chamberlain resigns; 4—Hitler, Mussolini meet at Brenner Pass; 5—U.S. mobilizes naval reservists; 10—St. Paul's bombed; 13—Italy announces loss three war-craft near Malta; 16—All U.S. men between ages 21-35 register for selective service; 18—Burma road reopened; 28—Italy invades Greece through Albania.

**Nov:** 1—British heavily bomb Berlin; 4—Greek troops capture 3 Albanian towns; 5—President Roosevelt rejects for third time; 8—Hitler rejects any compromise in Munich speech; 9—Freighter, City of Rayville sunk off Australia; First American ship casualty of war; Neville Chamberlain dies; 13—British smash Italian fleet at Taranto; Hitler confers with Soviet Commissar Molotov; 14—Greeks launch general offensive against Italians; 15—Coventry, England, blasted by German bombers; 16—Greeks take Italian base at Koriza; 18—Mussolini, in speech, declares "I can't be stopped"; 20—Axis joined by Hungary; 23—By Rumania; 24—By Slovakia; 25—J. M. Andrews becomes Prime Minister of N. Ireland; 27—British and Italian naval battle in Mediterranean; Iron Guards massacre 64 Rumanian political prisoners; 28—Greeks announce capture of Army rokastron; 30—Hitler annexes Lorraine to Reich.

**Dec:** 2—Germany claims sinking 18 British ships in Convoy; 6—Greeks capture Porto Edda; 9—British capture 1,000 Italian prisoners; 11—British capture Italian base at Sidi Barrani; 12—Lord Lothian dies in Washington; British drive against Italians in Egypt; 13—Sheffield, Eng. heavily bombed; 14—Canadian liner Western Prince sunk by German submarine; Laval ousted from Vichy government; 15—Italians counter-attack in Albania; 16—British ask U.S. for financial aid; 17—British capture 3 Italian tanks; 18—British fleet enters Adriatic; 20—British Italian base at Vullona Albania; U.S. gives Britain "go ahead" on \$3,000,000 orders; 19—Britain signs contract for 60 U.S. built freighters; Kyosti Kallio, ex-president of Finland dies; Risto Rytty inducted chief executive; 21—Britain suffers longest and most destructive air raid to date; 22—Italy signs treaty of non-belligerence with Germany; 23—Halifax appointed British Ambassador to U.S.; Anthony Eden named Foreign Minister; 27—Unofficial Christmas truce ends as Nazis raid London; 29—President Roosevelt, in fireside chat, promises greater aid to Britain in spite of Axis threat; Greeks capture 3 strategic Albanian villages; 31—Hitler, in New Year's speech, promises victory in 1941.

## 1941

**Jan:** 2—Neutral Ireland bombed by an "unidentified craft"; 3—Bremen bombed all night; 4—5—30—British take Bardia, Tobruk and Derna in quick succession, also advance in Eritrea; 7—President Roosevelt creates defense commission; 8—U.S. Congress gets \$17,485,528.00 defense budget; 13—Paris reported in grip of acute food shortage; 15—Sir Gerald Campbell, British High Commissioner to Canada, appointed Minister to U.S.; First U.S. troops embark for St. John Newfoundland; 17—Cordell Hull discloses agreement on American plane base on island of St. Lucia; 18—London starts first compulsory mobilization in history; Roosevelt and Wilkie confer; 20—Roosevelt takes oath for third term; France proposes to turn over immobilized fleet to Germany; Hitler and Mussolini meet for 5th War Council; 22—Wilkie departs for England; Lord Halifax arrives in U.S.; 27—Wilkie seeking war information first hand, meets Churchill in London; 30—Hitler speech threatens intensified war against Britain and torpedoing of American ships if they bring aid.

**Feb:** 6—Bengali, last Italian stronghold in Eastern Libya, captured by British; 8—Lease-Lend Bill passes House; 9—British Navy shells Genoa, Italy, without interference from main Italian fleet based at La Spezia, 60 miles distant; 10—Britain severs diplomatic relations with Rumania; 12—British paratroops land in Italy; 13—British take El Agheila and push towards Tripoli; 16-18—Australian troops are sent to Singapore as precautionary measure.

**Mar:** 1—Bulgaria joins Axis, Nazis occupy Sofia; 5—Britain breaks diplomatic relations with Bulgaria; 8—Lend Lease bill passes U.S. Senate, 60 to 31; London suffers most intense raid in weeks; 11—Roosevelt signs Lend-Lease bill; Thailand and Indo-China agreement signed; 12—British Expeditionary Force arrives in Greece; Buckingham Palace bombed for fourth time; 13—Roosevelt freezes Hungarian assets; 16—British draft women for defense work; 17—Navy R.A.F. retake Berbera, Somaliland capital; 19—Roosevelt creates National Defense Mediation Board; 24—Wilkie arrives in Toronto on brief speech tour; 27—17 year old King Peter II. crowned on Yugoslav throne following flight of pro-Nazi Regent Prince Paul; 30—U.S. take into protective custody 30 Danish, 28 Italian and 2 German ships.

**Apr:** 1—Italian and German ships seized by Mexico; 3—Italian evacuates Addis Ababa; 6—Hitler strikes at Greece as much-nudged forces cross border; 9—German troops enter Salonika 4 m. following evacuation of 14,000 British; 14—Salonika, first dethroned monarch, is first to regain throne; 15—Royal Navy sink entire Italian convoy of 3 destroyers and 5 supply ships; 18—British land in Iraq via Persian Gulf; Premier Korizis of Greece commits suicide; 23—King

George of Greece abandons Athens and establishes Government at Crete; 27—Churchill warns world, war may spread to Spain and Morocco. It may spread westwards to Turkey and Russia, the Black Sea, the Caspian; 28—Lindbergh resigns as colonel in Army Air Corps; Nazis occupy Athens. Greek capital.

**May:** 1—80 per cent. of B.E.F. safe in evacuation of Greece; U.S. divert 50 ships to British aid; 2—Lord Beaverbrook appointed vice-premier of Britain; 5—Iraq air force crushed by British who reject Turkish offer of mediation; Churchill's war policy upheld 447 to 3; 6—Stalin assumes Russian premiership; 8—Pro-Axis Premier Rashid Ali Al Gailani flees Iraq capital; Hon. R. G. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, addresses Canadian Parliament; 9—R. A. F. strikes fiercest blows at Germany, over 300 planes attack; 10—Nazi No. 3, Deputy Fuehrer Rudolph Hess, flies from Germany and lands in Scotland by parachute; 15—French escort Nazi planes to Iraq through Syria; 16—R. A. F. blasts Nazi planes in Syria; resident Roosevelt warns Nazis against Red Sea ship threat; Seizure of 13 French vessels including the palatial liner Normandie by U.S.A.; 17—British Ministry of Home Security announces total air raid casualties as 35,756 killed and 47,856 injured; Naval losses 11,283 killed, 3,353 wounded; 18—Liner Zamzam announced sunk in the South Atlantic; 19—La Guardia chosen head of Civilian Defense; 20—Germany announces rescue of all Zamzam passengers; Germany invades Crete by air; 26—Roosevelt orders new draft for July 1st; 27—The Bismarck sunk by British fleet; Roosevelt proclaims existence of unlimited national emergency; 31—First food ship under Lend-Lease act reaches England.

**June:** 1—British quit Crete; 2—Hitler and Mussolini meet at Brenner Pass; 3—British government at Cairo; 4—Former Kaiser Wilhelm dies; 5—Steamship Robin Moor sunk in Mid-Atlantic; 14—Roosevelt orders freezing of all Italian and German assets; 15—Italy freezes all U.S. funds; Croatia joins Triple Alliance; 16—Roosevelt orders closure of German Consular and propaganda offices in U.S. and expulsion of German employees; 17—Finland quits League of Nations; 19—Germany orders closure of U.S. consulates and American express Co. offices; Italy orders closure of U.S. consular offices in Italy and possessions; 20—U.S. submarine 0-9 missing; Finland orders mobilization; 21—1,500,000 children evacuated from larger Russian cities; 22—Germany invades Russia; 24—Red Army reports stiff resistance; Roosevelt freezes Russian credits; 25—Hungary announces Finland declared war on Russia; 27—Hungary declares war on Russia; 29—Churchill reshuffles War Cabinet.

**July:** 3—Stalin admits huge German gains; 5—Germans report reaching Dnieper River; 7—Roosevelt announces occupation of Iceland by U.S. troops; 11—Soviet holding Germans before Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev; 12—Hostilities cease in Syria; 12—Nazis claim Stalin line pierced; 13—Britain and Russia sign mutual aid pact; 14—Vichy government ratifies Syrian armistice; 17—Germans claim capture of Smolensk and Kishinev; 19—Nazi and Rumanian troops reported advancing on Bessarabian front; 20—British "V" campaign opened; 21—Germans bombed for first time; First de-achment of U.S. troops arrive in British Guiana; 24—Roosevelt freezes Japanese assets; 26—Russia halts German offensive on Moscow and Kiev fronts; Roosevelt orders Philippine Army and Navy into command of U.S. forces; 27—Stubborn fighting in Smolensk; 29—Finland severs diplomatic relations with Britain; 31—Arrival of Italian troops on Russian front announced.

**Aug:** 2—Germany reports driving deep into the Ukraine; 4—U.S. formally pledges all-out aid to Russia; All Japanese ship sailings to U.S. suspended; 6—Britain warns Japan to stay out of Thailand; 7—Bruno Mussolini killed in air crash; 9—Russians pushed back southeast of Smolensk; 10—British destroyer Defender sunk; 11—Berlin and Moscow bombed; Vichy government grants new powers to Darlan; 13—Germany admits heavy air blows struck by Britain; Baron Hiranuma, vice-premier of Japan, shot; 14—Joint U.S.-British statement reveals meeting of H.M.S. Prince of Wales and U.S. Cruiser Augusta in N. Atlantic; 15—President Roosevelt, in speech, declares that the President of U.S.A. to hold historic conference, terminating in promulgation of an 8 point program of peace aims; Following meeting, Churchill visits Iceland aboard a Canadian destroyer, accompanied by Ensign F. D. Roosevelt, Jr., son of U.S. President; German troops reach Black Sea; 19—Germans claim all Ukraine west of Dnieper River; 20—Germany reports 25 Russian divisions smashed; 21—Wholesale arrest of Jews in Paris; 22—German-Finnish drive nears Leningrad; 25—British-Russian invade Iran; 26—British capture Iran oil fields; 27—Pierre Laval and Marcel Dauterive arrested; 28—Hadden succeeds Menzies as Premier of Australia; Iran Government orders "cease fire"; Dnieper dam officially destroyed; 29—Russians flood southern battle front area; 30—Russians smash Hun drive for Moscow; Nazis execute 8 spies.

**Sept:** 1—Roosevelt pledges all effort to defeat Hitler in Labor Day speech; 7—Heaviest British air raid to date on Berlin; 9—British raid on Spitzbergen; 11—Roosevelt promises protection of all shipping in American defense zone; 19—Nazis enter Kiev; 27—Germans claim end of encirclement battle around Kiev with capture of 665,000 prisoners; 28—Nazis declare state of emergency in Bohemia and arrest of Premier.

**Oct:** 3—British halt exchange of prisoners with Germany under Mercy truce; 6—German forces, 3,000,000 strong, begin advance on Moscow; 12—Heavy British raids on Germany; 16—Odessa falls to Germans after 2 months siege; 17—U.S. destroyer Kearney torpedoed off Iceland; 20—Stalin declares state of siege in Moscow; 21—R.A.F. carries out 24 hour offensive against Germany and north of France; 25—Germans capture Kharkov; 27—German admit rain halting their advance in Russia; 28—President Roosevelt signs new lend-lease bill; 29—Russians stand firm against heaviest artillery barrage of war directed against Moscow; 30—U.S. destroyer Reuben James torpedoed and sunk off Iceland.

**Nov:** 5—Japanese special envoy Saburo Kurosu leaves for U.S. with last proposals; 6—Washington extends lease-lend aid to Russia; 10—Churchill promises to join with U.S. if it becomes involved in war with Japan; Aircraft carrier Ark Royal sunk by Axis subs in Mediterranean; 19—British Imperial and Commonwealth forces in London; 20—General Weyand yields command of French African army; 22—Germans enter Rostov; 29—Russians recapture Rostov and begin offensive in Ukraine.

**Dec:** 2—British Fleet led by new battleship Prince of Wales arrives at Singapore; 7—Japan makes surprise attack on Hawaii, the Philippines, Hong Kong and Malaya; 8—U.S. Congress declares war on Japan; 9—British battleship Prince of Wales and Repulse sunk by Jap planes off Malaya; 11—Germany and Italy declares war on the U.S.; 16—Admiral Kimmel and other senior officers relieved of their command in Hawaii; 22—Churchill arrives in Washington for conversation with Roosevelt; 23—Free French forces seize islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; 24—U.S. garrison at Wake Island surrenders to Japs; 25—Hong Kong surrenders to Japs; 27—Manila, declared an open city, bombed by Japs.

## 1942

**Jan:** 6—Pres. Roosevelt's message to Congress; 7—Japs withdraw from Changsha, China; 9—General Sikorski obtains agreement with Stalin for formation of Polish Army in Russia; 15—Conference of 21 American nations open at Rio de Janeiro; 17—Churchill arrives back in London; 25—Thailand declares war on Britain and U.S.; Thai troops invade Burma; 26—U.S. troops land in N. Ireland; 27—U.S. Navy and Air Force attack large Jap convoy in Macassar Straits; British announce loss of Battleship Barham in Mediterranean; 31—Causeway connecting Singapore with mainland blown up; All troops withdraw to Singapore.

**Feb:** 8—Germany announces death of Major General Todt, Minister of Munitions; 9—Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek arrives in India; 10—U.S. Naval forces arrive in New Zealand; 13—German battleships Sharnhorst, Gneisenau and cruiser Prinz Eugen escape from Brest harbor; 15—Singapore surrenders to Japs; 16—Admiral Horthy, regent of Hungary resigns; 19—Japs bomb Darwin, Australia; 20—Japs overrun Java, Dutch East Indies; 23—Churchill announces cabinet changes.

**Mar:** 3—General Sir Archibald Wavell appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Indies; 4—R.A.F. blasts Paris war industry factories; 5—Japs capture Batavia; 9—British forces withdraw from Rangoon, Burma; 10—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announces atrocities committed on prisoners at Hong Kong by Japs; 12—Russian offensive nears Smolensk; 14—U.S. troops arrived in Australia; 16—Severe naval losses in battle of Java acknowledged; 17—General MacArthur assumes command of Defense of Australia; 18—Russians storm Kharkov; 24—Mackenzie King announces compulsory selective service; 25—Adman Islands occupied by Japs; 28—Canadians included in successful British Commando raid on St. Nazaire, France; 29—British bomb Luebeck.

**Apr:** 1—Gasoline rationing starts in Canada; 2—Japanese advance to Akabai in Burma; 3—India Conference in doubt; 4—R.A.F. blasts Nazi bases on French coast; 4—Announce 2 naval vessels and 1 aircraft carrier lost in S.W. Pacific; 6—Allies destroy 203 Axis planes in three days; Japanese destroy Mandalay by bombing; 8—Soviets enter White Russia; 9—Bataan surrenders to Japanese; 11—Cripps withdraws offer of position status to India; 13—Lord Mountbatten named head of British Commando forces; 14—Laval returns to French cabinet as vice-premier and Minister of Interior; 17—Expansion of Commonwealth Air Training plan in Canada to include all United Nations announced; Darlan resigns as vice-premier of France; 18—Soviets head off French attack on Leningrad; 18—Allies bomb Tokyo; 22—British Commandos attack Boulogne, led by Lord Lovat; 24—British bomb Rostock; 27—Canadians return majority vote in favor of Conscription; 28—British bomb Trondheim; 30—Japanese capture Lashio, Burma.

**May:** 2—Japanese capture Mandalay; 4—Russians smash past Kharkov; 5—British land on French island of Madagascar; 6—Corregidor surrenders to Japanese; 7—Madagascar surrenders to British; 8—Naval battle of Coral Sea results in heavy Japanese losses; 11—Hon. P. J. A. Cardin resigns from Canadian cabinet on Conscription issue; 13—Two merchant ships sunk in St. Lawrence by German submarine; 14—Russians advance on Kharkov; 19—Allied Air Conference opens in Ottawa; 20—R.A.F. blasts Mannheim; 26—Tea and Coffee rationed in Canada; 27—Reinhardt Heydrich assassinated in Prague; 30—R.A.F. blasts Paris.

**June:** 1—R.A.F. reduces Cologne to ruins; 2—R.A.F. attacks Essen; 3—R.A.F. pounds Essen a second time; 4—Dutch Harbor, Alaska, bombed by Japanese; 5—Duff report on Hong Kong made public; 10—Conscription debate opens in Ottawa; 11—British-Soviet 20 year Mutual Assistance pact announced; 12—Canada-Soviet Union to establish direct diplomatic relations; 13—British announce great V army ready to strike; 13—Jap landings in Aleutian Islands confirmed; 15—Soviet Black Sea Fleet aids Sebastopol; 18—Prime Minister Churchill arrives in United States for conferences with President Roosevelt; 20—Enemy submarine shells radio station on east coast of Vancouver Island; 21—Axis Army captures Tobruk, Libya; 22—Germany starts offensive against Kharkov; 26—R.A.F. stage mass raid on Bremen.

**July:** 4—Sebastopol falls to the Germans; 22—R.C.A.F. bombs the Ruhr; 26—Germans capture Rostov; 27—R.A.F. bombs Hamburg.

**August:** 7—United States Marines make landings on the Solomon Islands; 8—Mohandas Gandhi and other Indian leaders arrested; 11—Germans overrun Maikop oilfields in Caucasus; 15—Germans execute first civilian hostages in Holland; 17—London reveals Churchill-Stalin second front conference in Moscow; 19—Combined British-Canadian Commando attack on Dieppe, France; 22—Brazil declares war on Germany and Italy after extensive shipping losses due to Axis submarines; 25—Duke of Kent killed in airplane crash in Scotland on his way to Iceland; 28—R.A.F. bombs Kassel; 29—R.A.F. bombs Nurnberg; 31—Russian planes batter Berlin.

**Sept:** 3—Axis loses 8,020 planes, as compared with 3,089 lost by British during 2 years of War; 4—Mackenzie King in London invites U.S. to declare she stands by Britain; 5—Royal Navy sinks or damages 7 Axis ships, including cruiser and liner, in Mediterranean; 7—R.A.F. makes heaviest attack of War on Berlin; Mackenzie King returns from England on bomber; 8—Successful raid on Spitzbergen by Canadian, British and Norwegian troops; 11—Churchill announces British air aid to Russia; 27—Canadian corvette Levis sunk by enemy.

**Oct:** 2—Lieut.-Col. Cecil Merritt, Vancouver, awarded first Canadian V.C. in Dieppe honors list; 8—Germans shackle British and Canadian prisoners; 9—Great Britain and United States renounce extra-territorial rights in China; 12—German prisoners in Canada shackled in retaliation; 25—British 8th army launches offensive at El Alamein.

**Nov:** 2—Australians recapture Kokoda, New Guinea; 7—America and British forces land in North Africa; 11—Axis powers invade "unoccupied France"; 13—British 8th army recaptures Tobruk; 15—U.S. Navy destroys 23 Japanese warships and transports off Guadalcanal and New Guinea; 19—Russians open winter offensive North of Rzhev; 27—French scuttle battleship at Toulon; 29—Churchill warns Italy her cities will be scientifically bombed until she abandons the war.

**Dec:** 1—Admiral Darlan assumes authority as Chief of State in French Africa; 12—Allies announce occupation of Buna, New Guinea; German prisoners in Canada unshackled; 14—Port of Dakar made available to Allies; 16—Russians launch major offensive in Don region; 17—United Nations issue joint condemnation of Nazi policy of extermination of Jews; 24—Admiral Darlan assassinated in Algiers.

(Continued on Page 19)



(Continued from Page 18)

## 1943

Jan. 6—Official list of casualties at Hong Kong received. 7—United States congress opens. 12—Laval surrenders remains of French Fleet to Germany. 13—General Henri Giraud orders mass arrests in North Africa. 16—Moscow-Rostov railway cut by advancing Russians. 16—Iraq declares war on Germany. 17—R. A. F. bombs Berlin severely three successive nights. 19—Siege of Leningrad lifted. 21—Chile declares war on Germany. 22—British troops enter Tripoli. 27—Historic Casablanca conference, Churchill and Roosevelt. 30—British bomb Berlin, interrupting Goering's speech during Hitler's absence from the 10th anniversary of his ascension to power.

## SUMMARY

In compiling the introduction, space permitted only a much condensed 20 year synopsis. Each year space has allowed the alternative of—less detail being given to the later events or, the condensing of earlier happenings. February of 1943 (the close of 3½ years of war) accentuates this problem, but the Editor feels, and hopes that readers will agree, that it is more important to refresh our memories with the far distant, although anxious moments, than to give more detail, and possibly gloat, over more recent and happier events; therefore this summary.

Looking back, we realize, that the defensive phase of the War is, to all intents and purposes, ended. Looking back we realize how fortunate we are today that Hitler's dream of World conquest has not, even now, materialized. Who stayed Hitler's hand? If Hitler had invaded Britain immediately after Dunkirk; if the Luftwaffe had continued their blitz; if Hitler had not attacked Russia; Even worse—if the Russo-German pact had culminated in an alliance, Hitler and his Gestapo would probably today, two years later, or in the very near future, be in control of the whole World. Is the age of miracles ended? Remember the "miracle of the calm seas"—Dunkirk, Dieppe, Casablanca. Right is greater than might... and If We Deserve—We Win.

**The Defensive Phase,** the record shows, was a period of anxiety, reverses, mistakes and mostly bad news, but yet a glorious period in World History, of which highlights are:—1. The unconquerable tenacity of China in her 11½ year struggle against the Japanese aggressor. 2. The fall of France. 3. The heroic lone-stand of the British, encouraged by their aggressive and dynamic leader. 4. The leadership and assistance given by the U. S. A. under the lend-lease bill and their ultimate entry, with their arsenal into this War. 5. The magnificent resistance of the Russians. Many other highlights could, and should, be mentioned if space permitted, chief of which is the individual and collective resistance and sacrifices of the people of the occupied nations during the entire 3½ years of War which this record covers. The mind of civilized people cannot comprehend the disgraceful and disgusting atrocities perpetrated in these areas.

**The Offensive Phase,** of this War can well be said to have commenced Oct. 25th 1942 when the 8th Army launched their offensive at El Alamein, synchronizing with the opening of a "Second Front" when the Americans and British landed in Morocco and Algeria, Nov. 7th. This "Second Front" diverted considerable Axis man-power and equipment from Russia, enabling the "Red Army" to commence, on Nov. 19th, their second successful and amazing, winter offensive which culminated in Feb. 1943 with the regaining of all territory lost in 1942 and a colossal drive on a 1,000 mile front in response to their leaders exhortations "drive the enemy from the Russian homeland". Since the offensive phase opened, good reports, from all fronts, have dominated the news. Led by the Free-French, France has, virtually, re-entered the War as an ally. The scuttling of the French Fleet, the co-operation of French Colonies with the transfer of the merchant shipping fleet, the control of Dakar passing to the United Nations are only stepping stones to the liberation of France whose people anxiously await the moment when they can strike their blow for freedom.

**The situation today,** confirms our pre-conceived confidence in ultimate Victory. Whereas the German "circle" was their greatest asset in the earlier stages of the War, when they could radiate their forces from the "axis" to the desired arc of conquest, it now is their greatest handicap. Now they find themselves completely encircled, the United Nations, not them, choosing the point, or points, from

## CHRONOLOGICAL WAR RECORD

where to strike. The would-be-Caesar, instead of conquest, has lost his Empire. The European paper-hanger may hang himself. His failure to give his customary tirade at the anniversary of his "Wedding to the German Reich" (his tenth or "tin wedding") gave rise to speculation as to whether the little "tin-soldier" had transferred his residence to the traditional "hot place" or was otherwise suitably incarcerated. The arrogance of the German people under the bestial leadership of an Austrian corporal and his murdering henchmen bred a race of, not Germans, but NAZIS, a revolting name for a new breed that, as an excuse to persecute all others, call themselves "pure Aryan"—"the Master-race". "Casablanca", a flow historic term, epitomizes "unconditional surrender" of the Axis (surrender for the Germans, but extermination of the Nazi is essential). The Japs, due to their fanaticism, are, to a point, self-exterminators. Jackals and Quislings are unworthy of mention, unless exterminated, they naturally gravitate to the winning side.

**A word of warning,** must conclude this summary. There is a long and bitter struggle ahead. We all acknowledge the menace of the submarine, and when we consider the extermination of vermin we realize that they deserve the nomenclature because of their total lack of consciousness of the rights of others and that in their bestiality the use of poison-gas and even more horribly devised instruments of War, are only prevented through "fear of retaliation". The time may come when "fear of extermination" will predominate.

**The duration of the War** can definitely be shortened by those on the home-front. We of the United Nations have full confidence in our Leaders and our fighting forces, but at home, strikes, disinterest and individual disincipline to a total war effort act as a brake. A united total war effort on the home front will hasten the day of Victory and Peace.

**EDITOR'S NOTE—**Another six months of War have passed. At this time, September 1943, we can bring the record up-to-date to the end of the fourth year. As the preceding summary has covered the happenings of the first 3½ years of War, and as this summary designates the complete transition from the defensive to the offensive phase, with this latter phase nicely under way, the Editor intends to leave it intact as written in February of this year and complete herewith the four year period ending September, 1943.

## 1943

Feb. 1—Canadian corvette, Port Arthur, destroys an Italian submarine. 2—Germans driven out of Stalingrad. 9—Japanese resistance ceases at Guadalcanal Island. Russians take Kurak. 13—British commandos carry out successful raid on Bizerte. 15—Russians capture Rostov. 16—Canadian corvette Louisburg sunk with loss of 38 lives. 18—Americans driven back 66 miles in North Africa. 25—Commandos raid Jap base in Burma. 27—Cologne attacked by hundreds of R. A. F. and R. C. A. F. planes.

Mar. 2—Heaviest raid so far on Berlin by R.A.F. and Halifax squadron of R.C.A.F. bomber group. 3—Adoption of pay-as-you-earn income tax system in Canada. 4—Allied flyers sink 22 Jap vessels in Bismarck Sea. 5—British 1st Army hurls back Nazi attack by Tunisia. 6—Canadian corvette Weyburn sunk with loss of 7 lives in Mediterranean. 13—Canadian corvette Regina sinks Italian submarine in Mediterranean. 18—American troops recapture Gafsa in Central Tunisia. 29—British 8th Army captures Mareth line. 30—British take Gabes.

Apr. 5—More bombers than ever sent before from Canadian bomber group flies with the R.A.F. to bomb and burn the great naval port of Kiel. 6—British 8th Army scores new victory in attack at Wadi El Akarit, Tunisia. 9—11,200 prisoners announced taken in Tunisia. 10—British 8th Army captures Sfax. 12—British 8th Army enters Sousse. 15—Every squadron of R.C.A.F. bomber group flies with R.A.F. to blast Stuttgart. 19—Allied aerial squadrons destroys 74 enemy aircraft off Tunisian coast. 26—66,000 Germans killed or captured in Africa since January 1st.

May 1—Canada takes over U-bout fight in Northwest Atlantic. 3—Allies capture Mateur after two weeks battle. 5—Largest force of four-engined bombers drops nearly 1,500 tons of bombs on Dortmund. 7—Allies enter Tunis, Bizerte. 12—Churchill arrives in Washington. 13—All organized resistance ends in North Africa. 175,000 prisoners taken.

June 2—Evacuation of Dunkirk complete.

June 10—France invaded by Italy.

June 10—Italy declares war on Britain and France.

June 17—Latvia and Estonia entered by Russia.

June 22—Armistice signed between France and Germany.

June 26—Rumania cedes Bessarabia to Russia.

July 1—Channel Islands seized by Nazis.

Aug. 11—Germans commence Air Blitz against Britain.

Aug. 30—N.W. section of Rumania, Bessarabia ceded to Hungary.

Aug. 20—Britain cedes bases to United States.

Oct. 3—Churchill succeeds Chamberlain.

Oct. 28—Greece invaded through Albania by Italy.

Nov. 14—Air attack on Coventry.

Nov. 20—Hungary joins Axis.

Nov. 23—Rumania joins Axis.

Nov. 24—Slovakia joins Axis.

Nov. 30—Lorraine annexed to the Reich.

## 1941

March 1—Bulgaria joins Axis.

April 6—Greece invaded by Nazis.

April 14—Haile Selassie regains throne, Ethiopia.

May 10—Scotland invaded by Rudolph Hess.

May 20—Crete invaded by Germans.

May 31—British troops enter Iraq.

June 8—British invade Syria.

June 22—Russia invaded by Germany.

June 25—Finland joins Germany against Russia.

June 27—Hungary joins Germany against Russia.

July 24—Japan invades Indo-China.

Aug. 14—Atlantic Charter signed.

Dec. 7—Japan attacks Pearl Harbour.

Dec. 7—Germany and Italy declare war on U.S.

Dec. 25—Hong Kong falls to Japanese.

## 1942

Jan. 2—Manila captured.

Jan. 31—Japan occupies Malaya.

Feb. 15—Singapore surrenders.

Feb. 27—Rangoon captured by Japanese.

April 4—Bataan falls to Japanese.

May 6—Corregidor, Philippines, falls.

14—Americans land on Attu in Aleutians. 17—Bombs shatter Ruhr dams, flooding tremendous areas. 18—Japs sink Australian hospital ship; 299 perish. 22—Americans take Attu. Executive Committee of Communist International asks its centres in all parts of world to dissolve. 24—Biggest raid in history batters Ruhr. 29—Italian mainland pounded by Allied bombers.

June 5—Churchill arrives home by plane, via North Africa.

11—Panelleria surrenders. 14—Lampedusa and Lenosa in Allied hands. 16—King George visits North Africa. 25—King George returns to London after trips to North Africa and Malta. 26—Ruhr valley blasted seventh consecutive night. 29—Air raid sets Cologne ablaze.

July 1—Americans capture of Viru Harbor near Japan's Munda airbase announced. 5—All-British force jabs into island of Crete, destroying enemy planes on airfields and withdraws successfully. 10—Canadians, British and Americans invade Sicily. 12—Ten Sicilian towns taken. 13—Four Jap warships sunk in battle of the Kula Gulf, Central Solomons. 19—United States bombers blast military objectives in daylight attack on Rome. 23—Palermo, capital of Sicily captured. 26—Premier Benito Mussolini ends his 20 year period as "Il Duce" (the would-be-Caesar) when the Italians oust him and appoint General Pietro Badoglio his successor. 27—Hamburgh hammered for fifth time in 48 hours. Churchill gives Italy choice of unconditional surrender or total ruin. 29—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts wins clear majority in July 7th general election in South Africa.

Aug. 4—21,520 tons of bombs blast Europe during July. 5—Russians take Orel. 8th Army captures Catania. 6—All organized Jap resistance at Munda ceases. 10—Winston Churchill meets McKenzie King in Quebec City. 12—Germans evacuate Sicily. 16—Milan mass of blazing debris after R.A.F. raid. 17—Messina captured by Allies. Enemy concedes end of Sicilian campaign. 18—Roosevelt arrives in Quebec to meet Churchill and, with the assistance of members of the United Nations High Command and Diplomatic Service to lay plans for the complete annihilation of our enemies. 20—U.S. Naval force seizes islands of Lepari and Sromdoli of Aeolian group. 21—Canadians and Americans take Kiska. 23—Nazis ousted from Kharkov by Russians. 24—R.A.F.'s greatest assault on Berlin. Press announcement made regarding Quebec conference. 25—Lord Louis Mountbatten appointed Supreme Allied Commander of Southeast Asia. 28—Raid on Nuremberg believed greatest air attack of war. Japs quit New Georgia Island. 30—Danes sink most of Navy; King Christian interned as Germans form new military dictatorship in Denmark. King Boris of Bulgaria dies. Tagonrog falls to Russians.

## CONCLUSION

September, 1943 brings to a close FOUR YEARS of bloody warfare with a very suitable climax on September 3rd, the fourth Anniversary of the British and French declaration of War against Germany.

This memorable milestone in the United Nation's fight for freedom was marked by the unconditional surrender of the Italian Nation whose former leader had only recently been unceremoniously kicked out of power by the unhappy Italian people themselves. On the same day Allied troops landed in Italy. One third of the "Triumvirate" has ignominiously bitten the dust. "One down, two to go."

In addition we have good news from all fronts—the Pacific as well as the European theatre of War. The Russians are still successfully and amazingly bearing the brunt of the fighting but their Allies are now getting into stiffer and more aggressive battles. New fronts are about to be opened, not at just one arc of the circle but many, maybe simultaneously, perhaps in a series of blows, whilst meantime we pour destruction on our chief enemy and bring the battleground to the soil of the instigators of this War. As a result the Axis should shortly find satisfaction in the practical application of the Quebec Conference plans.

Again a word of warning—The severest fighting of the War lies ahead and requires United action on the Home Front as well as on the Battlefields, and afterwards on the Peace Front or this War will not be won. Let everyone do their own individual part and an earlier Victory is assured.

V for Victory. . . . —

## DIARY OF HIGHLIGHTS

## 1922

Oct. 29—Mussolini becomes Italy's Dictator.

## 1930

June 30—Last French troops leave Rhineland.

## 1931

Sept. 18—Japanese occupy Mukden.

## 1933

Jan. 30—Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany.

## 1934

June 3—Nazi "Blood Purge".

## 1935

Jan. 13—Saar returns to Germany.

Dec. 5—Italy attacks Abyssinia.

## 1936

March 7—Germans occupy Rhineland.

July 17—Spanish Civil War begins.

Nov. 25—Germany & Japan sign Anti-Comintern.

## 1937

Nov. 6—Italy joins Anti-Comintern pact.

## 1938

March 12—Austria incorporated into Reich.

Sept. 30—Munich Pact signed.

Oct. 1—Sudetenland annexed.

## 1939

March 14—Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia annexed.

March 22—Memel, Lithuania annexed.

Aug. 23—Russo-German pact signed.

Sept. 1—Germans invade Poland.

Sept. 17—Poland invaded by Russia.

Sept. 29—Germany and Russia partition Poland.

Nov. 30—Finland invaded by Russia.

## 1940

April 9—Germans invade Denmark and Norway.

May 9—British Troops occupy Iceland.

May 10—Germans invade Holland and Luxembourg.

May 10—Belgium invaded by Germany.

May 15—France invaded by Germany.